

John C. Kilton, aged 19, from Massachusetts, died April

The passengers for California who went out in the present City, were forwarded in the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Oregon, immediately after their arrival at Panama.

The following persons came passengers in the Crescent City:

Monquera and wife, A. Cochet, P. B. Foster, Col. Ross, wife, three children and servant, F. Escheveria and wife, E. Ugarruche, E. Sosa, Mrs. Zeldan, F. W. Eberhardt, D. B. Cutler, Capt. Wm. Creak, Mrs. Jos. Zeldan, F. W. Eberhardt, Wm. Hearn, wife and two children, Joseph and boy, Jas. P. Perkins, Jas. Goodwin, A. C. Cant, Jas. Gray, Jas. W. Whitmore, Jas. Edna, Jas. H. Boyer, A. Townsend, Joseph and B. C. Verelmont, P. C. Roger, J. H. Hall, M. Downing, M.

S. Smith, J. C. Hoston, James R. Robert, Robert Smith, C. Sufin, J. L. Streonty,
A. Bartshet, John A. John, John Sieker, Wm. Bell, John Orr, John
Christopher, P. Sheridan, W. Kelly, Wm. Stain, Wm. Myers, John John
Tuchel, Horn, Jas. Flannigan, Thos O'Brien, Wm. Lanning, F. Rodgers, J.
C. Smith, Slater, J. J. Blanchard, C. G. Research, F. Coffman, John Ely,
E. Leen, George Smith, Wm. B. Conney, Jas Devine, J. Cleaver, D.
John Murphy, Wm. M. B. Conney, Wm. Richardson, Wm. Kennedy,
J. J. Murphy, Geo. Berrie, Wm. Miller, Wm. Lowery, L. L. Miller,
Thoson J. Murray, Jos Ackar, W. Lowery, H. L. Miller, Wm. Miller, Glas-
ton, Wm. Connolly, Wm. Wilson, Edw. Britton, D. Toomey, Jos.
George, Jas. Finckson, M. Williams, Edw. Lyons, Geo. Rough, L. Carr,

Dupe, A. Schuler.
E. Page, Thos. W. Fulton, Geo. Braddon, Dan. Lynen, Jas. Harvey,
Jas. Page, Thos. W. Fulton, Geo. Braddon, Dan. Lynen, Jas. Harvey,
Farris, Phil. Reim, S. Shepherd, P. Gaylor, S. Schager, Jas Nelson,
Schay, C. Mear, F. Crow, Jno. Myers, B. Flynn, Jno. McDonough,
No. Kelly, J. Cunningham, M. Slattery, M. McDonough, Thomas
Kings, D. Mahony, Jno. Welch, T. McGrath, M. Coleman, E. K. Grif-
fin, P. McLean, Jas. Farrell, Jas. Davidson, Jno. Farrell, Jacob Hess,
Brown, Jno. Ely.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

We have received by the Crescent City one week's later news from Panama, reaching to April 5. *The Herald* of that date says:

It is said that the vivid imagination of hungry office-seekers has conjured up such a vision of the value of the United States Consularship in this city, that it has become one of the most covetably sought after appointments; and the disposition of

President. We scarcely believe this. Whether the office is worth from thirty-two thousand to one hundred thousand dollars a year, as reported at Washington, or whether it be worth less than five thousand a year—which we believe to be much nearer the mark—we incline to the opinion that pure zeal and a desire to serve their country is

The only motive that actuates the candidate. We have no more than four residents here anxious to take upon themselves the responsibilities of the office—to say nothing of Mr. George Smith of Maine, whose claim *The Star* brought to light, so curiously, the other day. How many more candidates there may be in the Union, we are not able to state. The last we heard of was a Mr. James, whom *The Tribune* designates as "Fire-eater and Filibuster." Fire-eater and

“Hush! We say as Cromwell said of Sir Harry Vane, ‘The Lord preserve us from Mr. James.’ We want neither recreants nor Filibusters here. We want just such a man as our present worthy Consul—prudent, yet firm—dignified, capable—upright, experienced and humane. In fact, for the interest of the United States citizens in Panama, we want Mr. Corwine to retain his office. He has, during the last three years, given universal satisfaction, and proved himself in every way capable of fulfilling the duties of the

ious and reasonable situation entrusted to him. His experience, both of the wants of his countrymen and of the means of supplying them, has been the basis of his policy. If Mr. Corwne had no other claim to the office, his experience alone ought to be sufficient to secure him in his position. The knowledge required to deal with the thousands of immigrants who enter the United States by the passengers that travel by this route, and the necessity to deal with the officials of this city, and the Government of the country, does not come by nature—it is alone acquired by experience, and it is very difficult to remove an officer who has acquired all this.

CHIEF DE NEW GRENADA.—We have been informed that last week one of the overseers of the railroad works, a negro named Barclay, at Gorgona, was ordered by a carpenter, an Irishman, employed on the works. The murderer was immediately conveyed to Aspinwall and handed over to the authorities. Considerable excitement prevailed in the city, and the Government has been obliged to inflict summary punishment upon the villain. The Jefe Politico, however, succeeded in restoring order.

CHIEF DE NEW GRENADA.—Don Antonio Heredia, Minister of the Interior, has just returned from the United States. Don Peru to New Granada, arrived in this city on Saturday last, in the Quito, accompanied by his family and suite. During his stay he was the guest of Sr. Louisiana, Consul General of the United States.

The Bridge on the Panama Railroad over the River Cuzco has been carried away by a freshet.

NEW-GRENADA.

We have received a copy of President Lopez' Message,

more than offer our readers a very slight summary. It commences by a review of his conduct since the 1st of April, 1849, and an examination of the manner in which the promises then made have been fulfilled. It alludes to the various attempts made to assassinate the President of the Republic, that have been executed or commenced during his term of office, and congratulates the country upon having placed the Istimus in a position to enable it to assist the Government by the application of the revenue derived from the Custom House. The President then states, as is entitled to, that a hope expressed that the Government will take steps to preserve it. The conduct of the neighboring Republics, in regard to Ecuador and the invasion of Flores, is next touched upon, and a hope expressed that the Government of Peru and New Granada may be satisfactorily adjusted. The boundary between Costa Rica and this Republic is under consideration by the Ministers of both nations at Washington, and should the just claims of New Granada not be met, the President expresses his belief that the most friendly relations continue between the United States and this country, and the difficulty with England, relative to the settlement of the Mackintosh claim, it is hoped will

the Pope, relative to the dispute with Granada, is alluded to for the purpose of calling attention to the errors and false inferences it contains. The Minister is, however, still at Bogota, though the Legation of this country has been withdrawn from Rome, and the number of foreign Consuls, for the Republic, has been increased abroad.

The geographical survey, under Colonel Ochoa, progresses, and it is probable that next year the exploration of the provinces on the Pacific will be commenced, the publication of the work, as far as it is completed, is earnestly recommended, so as to enable foreigners to obtain correct information relative to the resources of the country.

The financial state of the nation next engages the President's attention. The public debt amounts to the enormous

of 37,000,000 reals, or 47,125,000 dollars currency, while 25,000,000 reals (\$3,500,000) are required for the expenses of the in-coming year, and 10,000,000 reals (\$1,250,000) to complete that of the current year, which, with 10,000,000 reals (\$1,000,000) to pay the negotiated debts and expenses of the army, makes a total deficit of 18,000,000 reals, \$2,250,000, while the credit for the in-coming year amounts to 20,000,000 reals, or \$2,500,000.

His important question has engaged the consideration of the President and his Ministers, and he has examined it in every possible bearing, to devise a method of meeting it.

His Majesty, the Emperor, has ordered a commission of

The only possible way he can propose for remedying this great evil is to give 2,000,000 fanegas of the State lands (terras baldías) to the creditors, which he conceives can be done without any loss to the country, as from the survey, here alluded to, it is proved that in the above-mentioned

ready surveyed (out of the thirty-five that constitute the public) there are 8,474,575 fanegadas of unreclaimed *terrias baldias*, and by converting the scrip (bonos) now held for the foreign debt into notes (billetes), representing the waste lands, the holders would either be obliged to

to organize or cultivate the lands by native labor, to prevent a loss to themselves. Thus, he adds, "whatever course be taken relative to the cultivation of the lands, it would produce an augmentation of the nation's riches, and did not produce a large immigration, and, with it, incalculable advantages." The agent of the creditors in Bogotá said, by the President, to be favorable to this plan, and to obtain data to transmit to England to forward its consummation.

caused. A new arrangement of the postal system recommended. The army is praised for its morality, valor, discipline and resignation; its respect for the authorities; its blind submission to the laws, and its love for the republic. The National Guard is alluded to as not so perfect as is to be desired, and as steps have been taken to render it. A grant of 50,000 fanegadas of uncultivated lands is asked to reward the soldiers and the

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is, perhaps, less than any of the nations that constitute the important portion of Central America. In McCulloch's *Geographical Dictionary* (edition of 1832), it is not even mentioned under its head, but a slight notice is given of it under Guatemala, which is about as correct as the United States, at the present time, was included in a description of Great Britain. Some of the notes, kindly furnished to us by Captain Dowd, of the U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth, and from material that we have collected from other sources, during the last ten years, we are enabled to

Costa Rica extends from the boundary of New Grenada, the South, to the Rio del Salto, on the North, which separates it from Nicaragua. The boundary lines are as yet undefined, and a large tract of land is still in dispute at both ends: nor does there appear any probability of their being

Some time to come, probably about 1900, the primary is the Atlantic ocean, whilst the Pacific forms the western. The total breadth, from ocean to ocean, may be taken at an average of 60 leagues, and its length, from New-Orleans to Nicaragua, may be about 160, which would give an area of 28 400 square miles (Juarros). The population in 1820 was estimated at 150,000, of which 125,000 were whites, and 25,000 native Indians (M'Culloch). This would give an average of about four persons to the square mile, in a country capable, from its rich soil, climate, &c., of supporting

ably supporting ten times that amount of population. The Pacific, the Gulf of Dulce, a deep inlet that extends almost thirty miles, by six in breadth, affords one of the finest harbors in the world, and at its further extremity a smaller gulf admirably suited for all the purposes of a fleet, and capable of containing a large fleet of ships. Numerous small ports exist all along the coast, to which a trading business, in small coasters, could, with facility, be established.

The Government of Costa Rica is more firmly established and less disturbed by party faction and political dissension than any of the other Central American States. The Government is